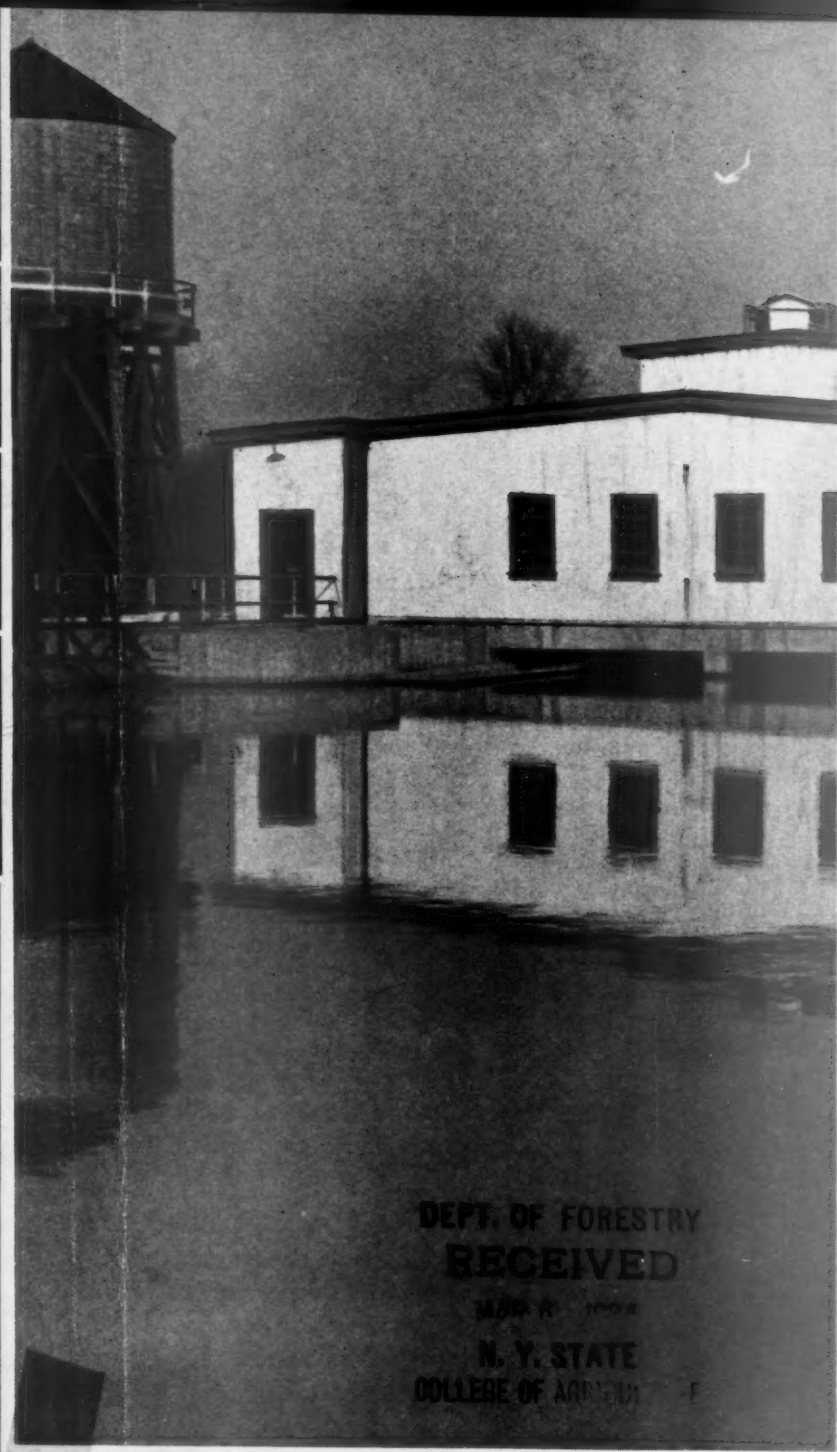


# PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

FEBRUARY



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VOLUME 8  
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# Planned Economic Development Goal of Northwest Regional Commission

A broad program of planned national economic development extending from the whole nation as a unit, down through regional planning commissions, state councils and local improvement groups, is now under way, and may bring a new order to the American scene.

Nowhere among these new units is the program progressing more swiftly, and with greater potentialities for good than in the Pacific Northwest.

The Washington State Planning Commission recently brought into being by legislative act, has since been supplemented by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission instituted by the federal government. This in turn has recently been augmented by a committee of four cabinet officers who have been appointed by the president to work on the national planning problem. Thus from local movements such as originated in the state of Washington and in the Tennessee Valley, it has mushroomed into a broad program covering the entire nation.

## Northwest Board Formed

There are rich possibilities in the wiser, more orderly, more constructive and profitable utilization of the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest, and to this end has been organized the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, which is promoting and assisting the work of similar state and local agencies in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The water resources and power section of the commission will hold its first meeting May 5-7 at Portland, Ore.

The far-reaching significance of this long-range planning program is revealed by the outline just released by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Administration in Washington, D. C. This administration, working through the National Planning Board of the Public Works Administration and the Pacific Northwest planning commission, with Marshall N. Dana, Portland, Ore., as regional advisor, is seeking to stimulate the formulation of state, regional and local plans for development on a continu-

ing basis. To that end it is offering the services of qualified planning experts and technical leadership contributed by the federal government; and planning agencies established by the respective states are taking full advantage of this assistance.

This program, as related to the North Pacific region, was designed primarily to integrate the public works now being carried out, including both federal and state projects, in a logical, far-sighted plan for future development: to make them part of a permanent reconstruction program. Going beyond this, however, more comprehensive plans are being worked out for the general advancement of the community, looking toward a closer co-ordination of effort and purpose in which the various industries and individual enterprises may play appropriate parts, seeking unity of ultimate aim among themselves and working together for the establishment of a sounder, more powerful and effective economic structure.

Recognizing the necessity for group action of this kind in order to perpetuate and develop the natural resources of the Northwest and to maintain constantly rising levels of industrial, commercial and social life in this territory, Miller Freeman, publisher of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry and other industrial journals, was among those primarily instrumental in initiating this movement. As long ago as last summer Mr. Freeman broached the matter to President Roosevelt and the various government departments at Washington, and enlisted the aid of many public-spirited citizens in the North Pacific States. Valuable and effective cooperation was given by public men such as Senator C. C. Dill of Washington.

## Miller Freeman Appointed

Mr. Freeman laid the problem before Governor Clarence Martin of Washington who, in characteristic fashion, sensed the need of prompt action. His enthusiastic support was instrumental in obtaining passage of the Magnusson Act, providing for the Washington State Planning Council consisting of nine members to be named by the governor, with-

out regard to political affiliations and serving without compensation.

In recognition of Mr. Freeman's work in the program, Gov. Martin on February 17 named him as a member of the Washington council.

The need of orderly, large-scale planning was at once evident in the great expenditures for public works undertaken in the Northwest, in which some delay, confusion and waste have occurred through lack of such plans. The immediate necessity, of course, is for a comprehensive, co-ordinated outline of current objectives; but vastly more important is the matter of planning for the future, looking to a co-ordination of federal and state efforts in the sound, orderly development of the resources and industries of this region.

The other Northwestern states also have recognized the necessity of long-range planning, and are setting up machinery to investigate their resources and economic problems with the aim of projecting plans for logical, intelligent development of these resources in the years to come. All these agencies will be closely tied in with the federal planning program, and will work together on regional matters of interstate concern.

## Systematic Survey to Be Made

The program calls first for a systematic survey and analysis of the basic resources, their present stage of development and future possibilities, and many phases of the life and activities of the region; mapping, study of population, climatic conditions, industry and commerce, and the relation of all to national defense. The state councils in particular will be charged with the immediate responsibility of investigating the resources for agriculture and animal industries, fisheries, forests, watersheds, water power, flood control, mining, industrial and commercial establishments, communication and transportation, rivers and harbors and recreational facilities.

Such a survey, however, is only preliminary to the real objective of the movement, its purpose being to establish a firm and logical basis for the orderly planning of future development: to forecast the needs



and conditions of the future, and direct the course of progress along constructive lines of permanent stability and advancement. The objective is, as soon as possible, to develop the broad outlines of a long-range plan through which all major public works and industrial developments may be co-ordinated for the upbuilding of the district as a sound, well-organized economic unit; and to work out the details for the immediate future, embracing the works already under way or projected, in such a way that they shall not conflict but effectively supplement each other. Only by such means can orderly design be substituted for the past haphazard, unorganized, heedless, wasteful exploitation.

The importance and necessity of the preliminary survey, however, can scarcely be over-emphasized; its purpose being to bring out the actual facts regarding the present status of our resources—their extent, present development, possibilities, and needs from the standpoint of permanent, sustained productiveness; to bring them together in complete, logical, orderly form, available to the public, and subject them to the scientific analysis which is absolutely essential to sound planning for the future.

Much of the needed information is already available, but is unorganized, scattered and hidden in the archives of many state departments. Much more must be gathered by special surveys and scientific research. The most important work to be done immediately is to bring together the material readily available, and as much more as can be quickly obtained by investigation; have it organized, correlated, analyzed and sifted out by competent technical experts, so that all data bearing on present and future planning may be shown in its true value and proper relationships; and to initiate further investigation to obtain such additional information as is needed. Such work is already under way in the state of Washington.

#### Similar to Tennessee Plan

In some aspects, the present movement in the Northwest has much in common with the governments' Tennessee Valley project, looking toward an orderly, organized development along pre-conceived lines. The greatest difference is that the North Pacific plan will be brought about not through official fiat but voluntarily, through the force of logic and understanding of the facts, needs and possibilities. The actual possibilities of this

great region, indeed, are vastly greater than those of the Tennessee Valley ever could be.

Its potential resources for human life, prosperity and happiness are perhaps greater than those of any similar area in the world. A few of its resources, on the surface, appear somewhat impaired by the previous haphazard methods; but even these are far from exhausted, and offer greater possibilities of restoration and permanence than those in most other parts of the country. The movement has been undertaken in time to prevent real destruction, to repair any damage already done; to perpetuate these resources, develop others, and bring the region to a state of productiveness hitherto scarcely imagined.

The benefits to be derived from this broad-gauged Northwest planning program should be apparent. In a region where the forest industries are of such paramount importance as in the Northwest, the planning program must recognize that the forests are the backbone of the region and any program of development must have in mind what can be done to stimulate and extend the use of this timber wealth.

Is it not significant that during the past decade and during the depression, the only major industrial development in the Northwest has been in the forest industries?

#### To Aid Forest Industries

The expansion of the forest industries, the establishment in this region of more pulp and paper mills, the development of a rayon industry, plywood and veneer plants and wood using industries generally, spell development and prosperity in allied lines, a greater use of power, greater freight tonnage for railroads and steamships, creation of demand for machinery and equipment, more employment and a quickening of the business pulse throughout the entire Northwest.

The area covered by Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana is highly diversified and richly endowed by nature. Fully developed under a well-conceived, broad-gauge plan, it will be capable of supporting millions of population, building up a vast consuming market for goods now shipped to other districts. Through such a plan this region may be expected, within a very few generations if not in our own lifetime, to become one of the most populous, substantial and prosperous sections of the world.

These developments will be aided by the plan announced February 14

by President Roosevelt after he had appointed Secretaries Wallace, Ickes, Dern and Roper to draft a policy of national economic planning covering a span of 50 years. Such a policy would involve flood control, power, reforestation, navigation, decentralization of industry, reclamation, elimination of submarginal lands from cultivation, prevention of soil erosion — in fact, virtually everything that affects the economic welfare of vast areas of the country.

#### ZUMWALT RETIRES: SUCCEED BY D. H. PARKER

W. B. "Bruce" Zumwalt, general superintendent of the Powell River Co. almost since its inception and one of the pioneers of the pulp and paper industry on the Pacific coast, has retired from active charge of the mills, and has been succeeded by D. H. Parker, formerly a mechanical executive of Abitibi Paper Company, one of the largest operators in Eastern Canada.

Mr. Zumwalt will probably settle down in Portland, Ore., eventually, although he will remain in Powell River for a while until Mr. Parker has been thoroughly "broken in" to his new assignment.

When Powell River was a wilderness of timber Bruce Zumwalt was among the first to go in with the late Dr. S. D. Brooks and J. D. Scanlon and Norman Lang to establish the foundations for the mill that has grown to be the premier individual newsprint manufacturing unit on the Pacific coast. Zumwalt supervised every development in the mechanical expansion of the mill since those early days and is regarded as largely responsible for the high standard of production which the Powell River Co. has maintained.

Mr. Parker, his successor, has held several important posts in the mechanical departments of eastern paper companies.

#### WHITE BACK ON JOB

"Deke" White, of the Crown Willamette Paper Co., is back at his desk in the Portland office after a six weeks' illness.

#### D. B. DAVIES RECOVERS

D. B. Davies, general manager of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., returned to the Coast early in February, much improved after a throat operation at the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn.

He remained in Shelton for a short time, then leaving for California for a recuperative trip.

# COURT ENJOINS MERGER OF THREE COAST PULP MILLS

Judge Guy C. Alston on February 20 filed a 14-page decision in Snohomish County Superior Court at Everett, Wash., enjoining the Soundview Pulp Co. from merging with the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. at Shelton and the Olympic Forest Products Co., Port Angeles.

He declined to appoint a manager or receiver for the Soundview company, declaring it unnecessary. He also refused to order that U. M. Dickey reconvey to the Hartford & Eastern railroad company the Big Four Inn property now in his name. It was emphasized that there was no evidence of any intention of fraud on the part of the defendants.

The suit was filed by Kristine Thomle and other minority stockholders against the Soundview Pulp Co. and its officers and went to trial in Everett January 31. Testimony was taken for eight days before the case was closed.

The trial was chiefly on the basis of an amended complaint replacing the original charges, as set forth in the decision quoted below. Attorneys for the defense were Kerr, McCord and Carey of Seattle and Black and Rucker of Everett; for the plaintiffs, Ryan, Askren and Ryan of Seattle and Wm. Abel of Montesano.

## Text of Decision

Judge Alston's decision said:

"This action was begun, among other things:

"First: To have a trustee appointed with authority to lease, etc., the Soundview Pulp Company property.

"Second: To have Pierce, Fair & Company make an accounting as manager of the syndicate referred to in the complaint.

"Third: That the organization of the Soundview Pulp Co., be held illegal.

"Fourth: That U. M. Dickey be required to reconvey the Big Four Inn property.

"Fifth: That the defendants be required to make full disclosure of all their acts and doings with respect to syndicate assets.

"Sixth: That the defendants be required to produce for inspection the

books, records, etc., of the syndicate.

"Seventh: That the proposed transfer of the syndicate assets to the proposed merger company be enjoined and adjudged illegal.

"Eighth: For general relief."

The decision then traces the history of the properties involved, pointing out that Pierce, Fair & Co. bought \$750,000 bonds of the Clear Lake Lumber Co., Clear Lake, Wn., which later went into receivership. Pierce, Fair & Co. advanced some \$300,000 more, and finally bought the property at receiver's sale.

## History of the Properties

This was later merged with the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. properties, pulp mills at Bellingham and Anacortes. When the Everett pulp mill was built, the entire properties were mortgaged for \$4,500,000 and Pierce, Fair & Co. sold 4,185 units at \$1,000 each in a syndicate. With each unit went one share common and one share preferred Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. stock. Pierce, Fair & Co. was appointed manager of the syndicate.

All went well until August 15, 1931, when only half of the bond interest was paid in cash, the other half by note.

On June 18, 1932, no further interest having been paid, the manager submitted a partitioning plan which later was approved, releasing the northern properties at Anacortes, Bellingham and Clear Lake from the mortgage, and giving title of the southern properties, the Everett mill and the Hartford & Eastern railroad, to the syndicate.

The Soundview Pulp Co. was organized July 15, 1932, the decision goes on to say. Pierce, Fair & Co. dissolved July 31, 1933, which necessitated termination of the syndicate. The Soundview Pulp Co. took title to the physical property and became the manager of the assets. Unit holders were requested to turn in their certificates for Soundview stock.

The decision describes how the trustees of Soundview met November 10, 1933, rejected purchase or lease offers from the Puget Sound

Pulp & Timber Co., and adopted the proposal for consolidation with the Rainier and Olympic companies.

The plan of consolidation is then described, showing the organization of a new company of 750,000 shares no par value of which 496,585 were to be issued: 200,000 to Rainier; 171,585 to Soundview, and 125,000 to Olympic.

Judge Alston then discussed the procedure in ratifying the merger at the stockholders' meeting December 5, 1933, at which 3,057 shares were voted in favor of the plan and 11 against.

The syndicate agreement is analyzed briefly, calling attention to certain paragraphs such as the third:

"The purpose of this syndicate is to acquire the above described bonds and stock of the corporation, and to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of such securities."

Paragraph 5, it is shown, provided that the syndicate should expire August 15, 1933, unless the manager should extend the term for up to four years more; that the manager could terminate the syndicate on 10 days' notice and that within 30 days after termination the manager shall make final distribution of net assets and profits.

## No Intentional Fraud

The decision continues:

"Counsel have presented able oral argument and have presented carefully prepared trial briefs and I shall not attempt to analyze the law with reference to the facts, but shall briefly state my conclusions from the laws as I understand them, having read the briefs, as applied to the facts which I find to exist here and I may now say that I find no evidence of intentional fraud on the part of any of the defendants; I find that the syndicate manager acted for what it deemed the best interests of the syndicate holders.

"What was the status of the syndicate property at the date of the termination of the syndicate? All communications with reference to the syndicate assets had pointed to a preservation intact of its assets. The acceptance of the Southern paper-

ties in lieu of the bonds and trust deed and stock of the old company did not in my opinion change the character of the respective syndicate holders' interest therein but did change the character of the assets in which they had an interest. The creation of the Soundview Company and the nomination of that company by the syndicate manager, as the holder of the assets of the syndicate, in my opinion, did not change the character of the interest which the unit holders had in the assets. In other words, each holder of a unit retained his 1/4185th interest in the assets of the Soundview Pulp Co. Those who did not consent to accept stock in lieu of their syndicate units were not stockholders. One becomes a holder of stock in a corporation by subscribing for it's stock. There are other methods by which he may obtain it; by inheritance, etc., which are not material here. He may perhaps become a stockholder by estoppel as in the case of Miss Thomle.

"Section 6 of Chapter 185, Section Laws of 1933, reads:

Subscriptions for shares of a corporation to be formed shall be in writing, unless otherwise provided in the writing and subscriptions shall be irrevocable, etc.

#### Rights of the Minority

"So, those who did not accept the exchange of stock in the Soundview Pulp Company for their syndicate units, and who have not by their conduct estopped themselves to deny that they are stockholders, are not such, and in my opinion cannot be forced to become such. Personally I do not think that the mere fact that no actual opposition to the exchange was made by those who have not participated in any of the proceedings of the new company, can be urged as estoppel against them. They had a perfect right to remain silent and rely upon their rights as unit holders. Neither Mr. Edlefsen nor Miss Thomle has accepted the exchange. The most that can be said with reference to them is that they attempted to appear and offer their objections to the corporation conveying the property of the syndicate to a corporation to be formed as proposed in the communications hereinbefore referred to. It is true that the vast majority of the unit holders are more desirous of entering into the proposed merger or consolidation, but our court has consistently held that a minority stockholder has a right to appear on behalf of himself and others similarly

situated to resist any ultra vires act on the party of the majority.

"In my opinion the assets which were conveyed by the syndicate manager and the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company to the Soundview Pulp Company were a trust fund for the benefit of the syndicate unit holders and that the syndicate holders cannot be compelled to accept in lieu of their interest in that fund, stock in a corporation, thereby tacitly vesting in that company authority to handle the trust assets as its own property.

"Granted that all I have said with reference to the assets of the former unit holders with reference to the Soundview Company is unsound, can a corporation, as in this case, absolutely divest itself of all property and all authority to control any and all of its assets? Is not the proposal to consolidate in effect a merger and does it not in effect work a dissolution of the Soundview Pulp Company? The stockholders of that company have no authority whatever to direct the management of any part of this property. It is true that under the arrangement, three of the trustees of the proposed new company are to be elected from the Soundview Pulp Company, but isn't it the law that the stockholders of the new company will have the exclusive right to elect its own board of directors? It is true that if one corporation owns the stock of another, that corporation has the right to vote it, and it may be said that Soundview Pulp Company would have the right to vote 171,585 shares in a stockholders' meeting of the company to be formed, but it appears to me that that is a mere formality and the virtual effect of this proposed consolidation is to work a dissolution of the old company.

#### Deal Void Without Full Consent

"The new company proposes to issue but 496,585 shares leaving the remaining portion to be disposed of as treasury stock of the new company. Whether this can be done or not over the objection of the non-consenting unit interest holders is extremely doubtful. If this merger is permitted to go through the non-consenting unit holders will have had their property changed from stocks and bonds to real estate and other forms of property without their consent.

"Granted that under the broad powers contained in the syndicate agreement, the manager had a right to nominate the Soundview Pulp Company as syndicate holder, the manager attempted to do nothing

more than this. What has been subsequently done in an attempt to change those assets into the common property of the Soundview Pulp Company, giving to it the same right to manage and control it that other corporations have to manage and control their corporate property, has been in my opinion without any authority from the unit holders and is void at least as against the objection of non-consenting unit holders.

#### Merger Enjoined

"I shall hold that the trustees and officers of the Soundview Pulp Company shall be enjoined from attempting to convey the assets of the former syndicate to any new company to be organized as hereinbefore set forth.

"It would also be my opinion as above indicated that in any event an attempt to convey all the assets of the Soundview Pulp Company to a new one to be formed as proposed by the defendants, in effect works a dissolution of the Soundview Pulp Company in a manner not authorized by the statutes.

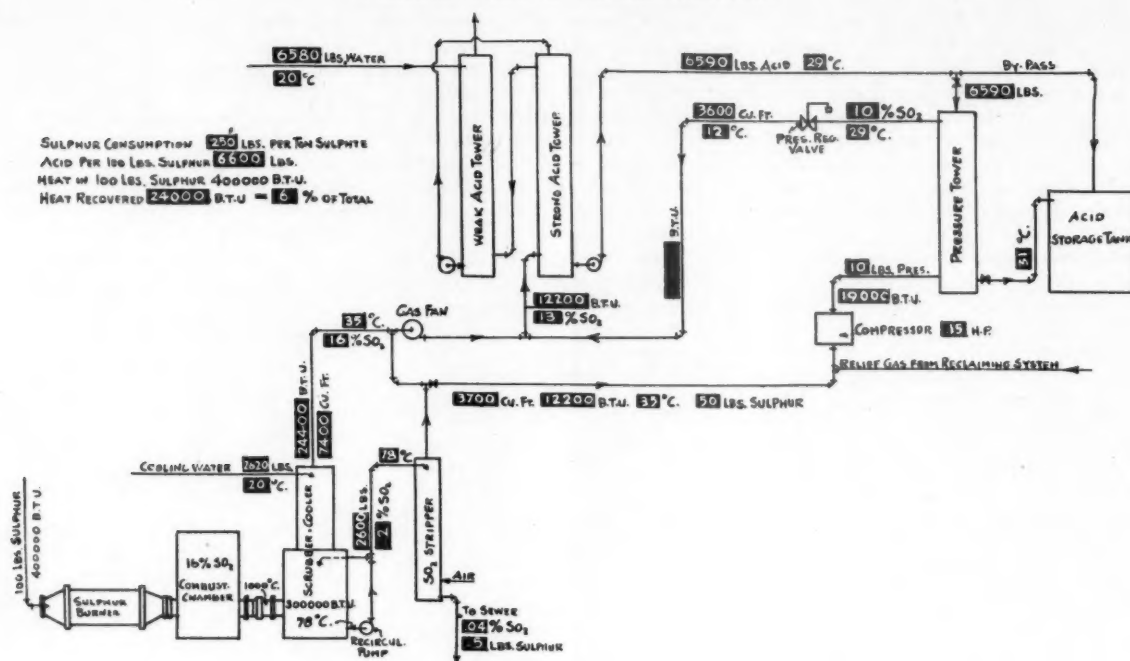
"I shall not appoint a trustee or receiver of the company as I think it not necessary. I know of no reason why the Soundview Pulp Company should not have authority to lease the property in question until such time as the assets can be reasonably advantageously disposed of and distributed to the syndicate holders.

"No other relief will be granted to the plaintiffs except that hereinbefore outlined.

"As I formerly stated during the trial, I think the court has no authority to substitute its judgment for that of the owners of corporate property when the officers are acting honestly in handling the same. If I were to express an opinion as to the wisdom of a consolidation from the standpoint of Soundview Pulp Company and the unit holders, I would deem it unwise, as I think those who are managing the Soundview Pulp Company, while good business men, are inexperienced in the pulp business, and it does seem to me that the claim of damages to oyster grounds against the Rainier Company and the one and a quarter million dollar indebtedness against the Olympic Forest Products Company would more than offset any benefit that is reasonably to be anticipated from the merger. The property of the Soundview is free from encumbrance and has working assets of something like \$100,000 as

(Continued on page 14)





## THE HIGH PRESSURE ACID SYSTEM\*

By

A. H. LUNDBERG †

We are rapidly approaching an era where quality and uniformity will play a far greater part than in the past, and it is therefore not out of place that we begin to give a little thought to the manufacture of the acid solution which after all is the main deciding factor in sulphite pulp manufacture.

The sulphite process is a chemical process and even if we have not full knowledge of the reactions taking place, we know that a proper combination of the acid solution is essential for making high quality pulp. The industry here on the West Coast has grown tremendously fast, and the adoption of old methods in new surroundings has had its difficulties. Conditions are somewhat different out here. Our wood is different and many were the problems we had to solve before we reached the stage where our pulp was accepted in the world trade. The acid-making was no exception.

\*Presented at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Division, American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents' Association, Longview, Wash., December 2, 1933.

†Representative J. D. Jensen Co.

It is a known fact that due to high temperature of the water used in acid-making in summer time in some localities, it is difficult to maintain a strong acid with a low percentage of combined  $\text{SO}_2$ . In order to secure uniformity throughout the entire year some mills in the East are cooling their water for acid-making in a refrigeration system with fairly satisfactory results, if the cooling is brought to a low enough point. This is, however, a rather expensive way and, besides, does not fully satisfy the present day demand for uniformity and flexibility.

### Effect of Water Temperature

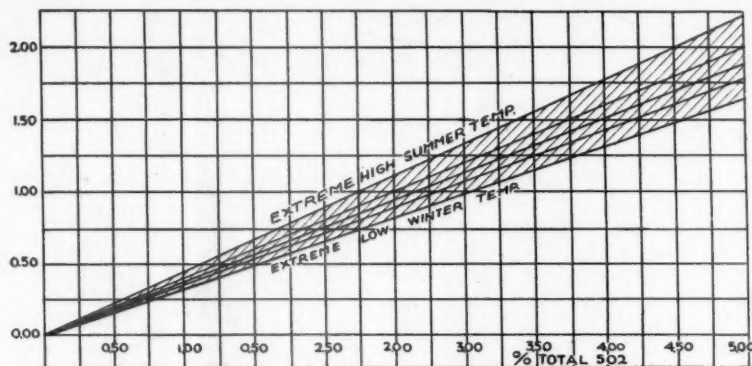
The graph shows the relation between total  $\text{SO}_2$  and combined  $\text{SO}_2$  for varying degree temperature of the water. No specific temperature is given as local conditions, such as strength of gas, size and type of towers, grade of limestone used, etc., influences the amount of combined  $\text{SO}_2$  produced.

No mill on the West Coast has as yet adopted refrigeration as a means for better uniformity, but a few are

using well water of a more even temperature the year round than is the case with our river waters. Most of our mills are therefore at the mercy of climatical conditions, and their difficulties are many and varied.

For instance, assume a mill has the extreme temperature differentials given on the curve and is trying to maintain a cooking acid of 1.20 per cent combined  $\text{SO}_2$ . With 20 per cent diluting effect of the digester relief 1.50 per cent combined raw acid is required. In winter time it would be necessary to run a 4.60 per cent acid, but in summer time a 3.40 per cent total acid is sufficient. A 3.40 per cent total  $\text{SO}_2$  raw acid is, however, not enough to maintain the strength of the cooking acid and it is necessary to maintain the total in the acid plant. Having the same total as in winter time, the combined  $\text{SO}_2$  immediately jumps to 2.00 per cent and troubles begin; sulphur consumption increases, liming troubles are encountered, etc. The old type acid systems are therefore, as seen, exceedingly hard to control and are at times uncontrollable.

Until the development of the High Pressure Acid System our only means of controlling a raw acid system was consequently the before mentioned method, the use of refrigeration or other means of control in the temperature of the water. It is true that it helped in making a more uniform acid, but there are occasions in a mill when it is desirous to increase the strength of the cooking acid without changing the combined  $\text{SO}_2$ . If for certain reasons—and a sulphite man knows there are many—the strength of the cooking acid has dropped and we have to bring it back up quickly, the only means at our disposal with an ordinary system, is to increase the strength in the acid plant. It is,



### Relation Between Total SO<sub>2</sub> and Combined SO<sub>2</sub> at Varying Temperatures

however, impossible even with refrigerated cold water to increase the total without at the same time increasing the combined. For instance, an increase of from 4 to 5 per cent total makes for an increase of from 1.30 to 1.65 per cent of the combined.

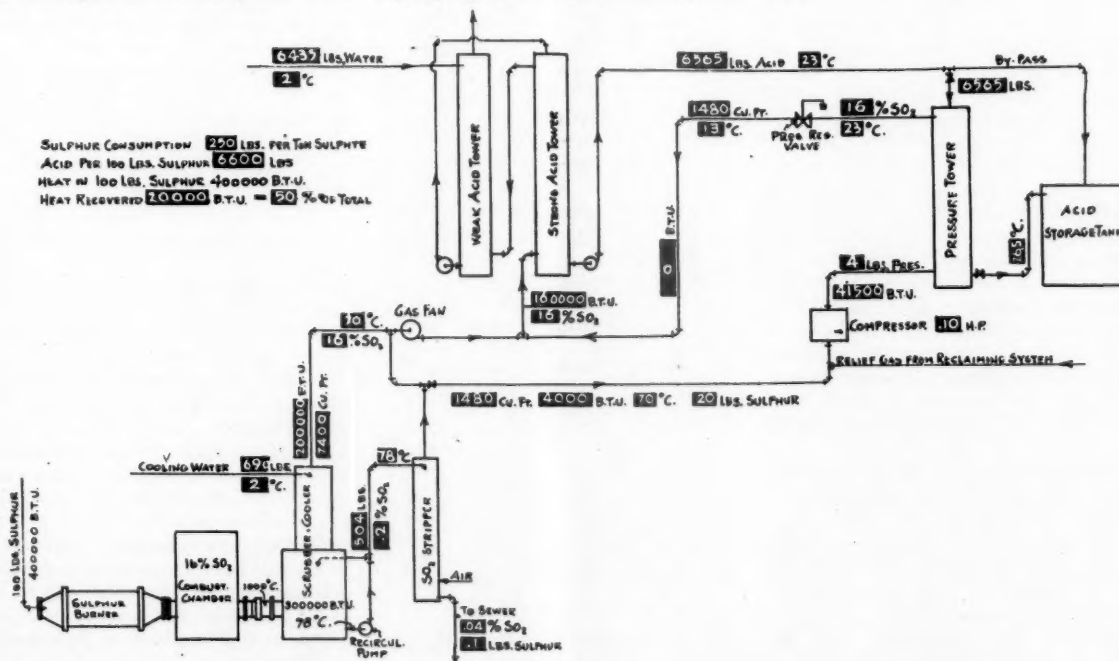
There were therefore real needs for improvements and with the assistance and cooperation of Messrs. R. B. Wolf and R. S. Hatch of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. an arrangement, patented by the above mentioned gentlemen and J. D. Jensen, the so-called "High Pressure Acid System" was developed and is now past the experimental stage and has proven its worth.

It makes it possible to deliver from the acid plant at all times an acid of required strength with the right proportion combined  $\text{SO}_2$  and

this without regard to the water temperature and moisture content of wood and steam. The diagrams show how this is done. By varying the pressure in the pressure tower and the amount of gas sent through the compressor, it is possible to at will produce any desired acid strength and combination.

## RALPH REID APPOINTED SPAULDING CHEMIST

Ralph Reid has been appointed chemist at the plant of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co., Newberg, Ore. The plant resumed operation in the latter part of January, with orders booked sufficient to run for three months. This business was all for shipment to Japan. Mr. Reid was formerly chemist at the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St. Helens, Ore.



## Shaffer Pulp Company to Start Again About April 1

Ralph Shaffer and associates in Tacoma have formed the Shaffer Pulp Co., a new firm with a paid-in capital of \$100,000, and will start making pulp again in about 30 days.

The new organization has purchased the entire plant, bonds, deficiency judgment, etc., from the Bondholders' Committee of the Shaffer Box Co., hence there is now no indebtedness against the property. Application for a loan from the RFC has been made, and as soon as this has been secured, the starting date will be named.

Extensive repairs in the boiler settings and in the sawmill and box factory must be made, so it probably will be April 1 before pulp will be produced. It is expected that the

pulp mill will average about 65 tons of high grade sulphite daily. A. D. Wood will be general superintendent of the mills.

At the outset the sawmill will be used as a breakdown plant, and later they probably will go into the hemlock lumber business in addition.

Officers of the company are Ralph Shaffer, president; A. J. Calloway, vice-president; Arthur Berggren, secretary-treasurer and assistant general manager, and H. Arthur Rust and Clinton S. Reynolds, directors.

Ralph Shaffer says he is "happy to get to work again", as can easily be believed, and his friends are wishing him lots of luck in the new operation.

### SULPHUR MELTER INSTALLED

A new sulphur melter has been installed at the Longview pulp mill of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. It is set up outside adjoining the burner room, and feeds directly into the burner. Melting is accomplished by steam coils, some of these being fabricated at the plant by the welding process.

### AL HOOKER'S OPTICS NOW OPTIMISTIC

Al Hooker of the Hooker Electrochemical Co., Tacoma, Wash., has had a bit of trouble with an eye infection recently, but at last reports it was improving greatly.

### ED WOOD'S BOY HURT

The young son of Ed Wood, Weyerhaeuser pulp division, was hit by a car while riding his bicycle recently, and came off second best. He was badly shaken up, scratched and bruised, and one arm was broken. Fortunately, he will be O. K. again when recovered, although probably out of circulation for some time.

### FIRE DESTROYS MACHINE SHOP

Fire, on February 1, destroyed the machine shop of the Columbia River Paper Mills, Vancouver, Wash. The loss amounted to several thousand dollars. The shop is being rebuilt. The company is not operating the sawmill at present and is using oil as fuel. An oil storage tank, enclosed by a fire wall from the rest

### BUILDING NEW WOOD MILLS

Construction will be started on February 19 on the rebuilding of the wood mill of the Crown-Willamette Paper Co., Lebanon, Ore. New sawing and cutting equipment will be installed and the chippers re-arranged.

Plans are being prepared for a new wood mill for the Washington Pulp & Paper Co., Port Angeles, Wash. An entirely new building will be erected in which will be installed new sawing equipment. The chippers will also be re-arranged. Construction work will start very shortly. Fred Horstkotte, of Portland, designed the wood mill at Albany and also the one at Lebanon.

### BARKER GOES TO WINNIPEG

C. L. Barker, formerly assistant mill manager for Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B. C., has been transferred to the sales department and now makes his headquarters in Winnipeg, Man.

## Suit Against Rainier Company Merger To Be Tried March 20

On the petition of Dr. Harry W. Deegan, Shelton, representing minority stockholders in the Rainier Pulp and Paper Co., Judge J. M. Wilson of the Mason county superior court issued an order temporarily enjoining the company from merging with the Olympic Forest Products company, Port Angeles, and the Soundview Pulp Company, Everett.

The case has been tentatively set for trial March 20.

In his petition Dr. Deegan contended the merger plan was approved by the majority stockholders because they were victims of fraudulent representations.

Dr. Deegan charged that the Rainier and Olympic companies are controlled by an interlocking directorate, the board for the former company consisting of E. M. Mills, I. and J. D. Zellerbach, Charles R. Blyth and I. Wallitner, and for the latter company, E. M. Mills, J. D. Zellerbach, Joseph Warren and Clyde B. Morgan.

The petition charged the directors with having fraudulently conspired to use more than \$1,000,000 in cash surplus of the Rainier company to pay the debts of the Olympic com-

pany, dismantle and abandon the mill at Shelton, relieve the common directors of both companies of their legal and moral obligations, advance the market price of the stock and bonds of the Olympic company, and reduce the value of the stock of the Rainier company.

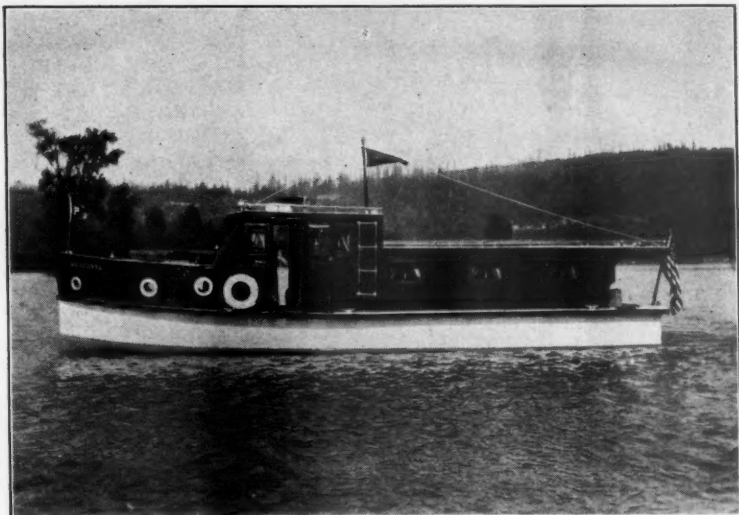
Although the plant at Shelton always has operated at a profit, the directors, acting in concert, have conspired to abandon the Shelton plant to rehabilitate the Port Angeles and Everett plants which have always operated at a loss, the minority stockholders claimed.

The directors also were accused of fraudulently and unlawfully disseminating false and misleading statements in connection with the proposed merger.

They were charged with keeping from stockholders figures showing the personal interest each had in the Olympic company, representing that the Olympic company owned valuable patent rights while in fact the company owned no patents, planning to acquire for themselves personally all of the unissued stock of the proposed new company, and failing to disclose to stockholders of the Rainier company that cash was to be put up by it while none was to come from the Olympic and Soundview companies.

of the plant, has just been completed.





## A Paper Maker's Hobby— Chas. Schaub and His Yacht

Most pulp and paper mill men see enough water around the plant to satisfy their aquatic urge but once in a while we find one who has found out that water can be used for purposes other than making paper, such as being used to float a boat on which to ride.

Among those making this discovery is Charles F. Schaub, president of the Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Longview, Wash. The result is that he is the fortunate owner of a fine cruiser, one of the best of its type on the Columbia River. His yacht is known as the "Sacajawea," a 42-foot cabin cruiser with a 10-foot beam, drawing three and a half feet of water. Powered with a Buda medium heavy duty gasoline marine engine of 100 h.p., she does 10 miles per hour.

The "Sacajawea" is a strongly constructed craft, with 1¼-inch oil seasoned spruce planking. The ribs are spaced at 16 inches and are made of two by four hard oak. The cabin housing is of Port Orford cedar, finished in natural color.

The boat is well appointed below deck and there are comfortable sleeping accommodations for six. And of course there is a galley which, according to the official description, is equipped with "rock gas stove, radio, Jews harp, harmonica, chimes, and Zim's basso."

"Zim," of course, refers to Arthur Zimmerman (who sometimes goes under the assumed name of "Bill"), the genial manager of Pa-

cific Straw Paper & Board Co. Reports that he travels as ballast have been branded as mere figments of imagination. On the contrary, he ships as navigator most of the time.

Many a week-end during the year the "Sacajawea" may be seen on the broad sweep of the Columbia, carrying Messrs. Schaub and Zimmerman and a group of their friends on a pleasant cruise. A trip aboard is said to be a sure cure for tired paper makers.



Arthur Zimmerman with wife, relatives and friends on a cruise down the river looking for whales, Arthur throwing all fish under 16 inches back into the stream.

## SENATOR DILL SEEKS BILL TO PROHIBIT PULP IMPORTS

Senator C. C. Dill of Washington has introduced a bill in Congress which would prohibit the importation of pulp wood, wood pulp, or any wood susceptible of use in the manufacture of paper.

Commenting on the bill, Senator Dill said, "It seems unbelievable, and yet it is true, that in the years beginning in 1911 and ending in 1932 there was imported into this country forest products aggregating in value \$3,300,407,393. During that period the annual importations of pulp wood grew, in round numbers, from a minimum of \$5,000,000 to a maximum of \$17,000,000; importations of wood pulp grew from a minimum of \$14,000,000 to a maximum of \$88,000,000; and paper expanded from a minimum of \$18,000,000 to a maximum of \$63,000,000."

A similar bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Bland. Another bill providing for a tariff of \$2.00 per 128 cubic feet (cord) of pulp wood, \$7.50 per short ton of chemical wood pulp and \$4.50 per short ton of mechanical pulp has been proposed by Rep. Smith of Virginia.

## WEYERHAEUSER RESEARCH LAB FINISHED

The new research laboratory of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. pulp division at Longview is now complete and Ray Hatch, research director, and his assistant, Harold Hauff, are enthroned in it.

A miniature pulp plant in itself, the laboratory is ingeniously arranged so that practically any type of treatment may be given batches of pulp, making extensive research on a near-commercial scale possible.

## WERTHEIMER IN HAWAII

Robert S. Wertheimer, resident manager of the Longview Fibre Co., embarked for Honolulu the middle of February. Mr. Wertheimer had been at home ill since before the first of the year, but regained his health sufficiently to make the trip to southern seas to hasten his convalescence.

## RAYMOND BACK FROM EAST

W. L. Raymond, vice-president of Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. and the Olympic Forest Products Co., returned to his offices in Seattle the middle of February after a trip of more than a month in the East. He left with Mrs. Raymond early in January by boat for New York.

# U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN PAPER PRODUCTS FOR 1933

Paper Imports and Exports Decline; Pulp Imports Show Big Increase; Pulpwood Import Total Larger

Exports of paper and paper products from the United States during 1933 dropped in value to \$14,599,007, a further decline from the 1932 low point of \$15,327,910. An encouraging feature in the situation, however, is the fact that decreases occurred in comparatively few items. Exports of newsprint, book, and wrapping papers, boxboards, and wall and insulating boards, which make up a large part of our exports, show substantial increases. Among the minor items, shipments of surface-coated, tissue, writing and blotting papers, paper bags and vulcanized fiber were larger than during 1932.

An item of considerable importance from the standpoint of volume, although less so from value, is over-issue newspapers, used in some foreign countries—principally the Far East—as a substitute for wrapping papers. Shipments of this article dropped to 143,607,766 pounds in 1933, a decline of 30 per cent compared with the preceding year. The lower prices asked for wrapping papers has undoubtedly been a factor in this decline, since in a number of the large markets for this product, a decline in imports has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in receipts of wrapping papers.

While exports for the year dropped to a new low level during 1933, a comparison of the last quarter's figures is distinctly encouraging. Not only has there been a steady increase in the volume of shipments from month to month, but the total for the quarter exceeds that of the corresponding quarter in 1932 by nearly 25 per cent.

Imports of paper and paper products into the United States during 1933 also show considerable reduction in value, the aggregate coming to only \$77,446,538 as against \$94,134,622 in 1932, a decrease of 18 per cent. A scrutiny of the various items making up this schedule, however, reveals that this apparent decline is a result of the generally lower average prices prevailing rather than an actual decline in the

volume of shipments. In newsprint importations, which account for between 85 and 90 per cent of the entire paper schedule, the volume of receipts is relatively the same—1,601,371 tons as against 1,600,116 tons in 1932—but owing to the reduction in prices the value of these receipts show a decline from \$84,675,654 to \$68,494,651.

Most of the other items on this schedule were actually larger during 1933 than during 1932, although the aggregate value is less by per cent. Imports of boards, which rank second to newsprint in importance, increased by 15 per cent; approximately the same increase was registered in receipts of other printing papers and kraft wrapping paper. Imports of cigarette paper, on the other hand, declined by 12 per cent. This would also have a tendency to pull down the total value of paper imports on account of the relatively high value of this particular product.

Imports of paper base stocks into the United States not only increased in volume but in value during 1933, notwithstanding the generally lower average value of the products compared with 1932. The largest increases, from the standpoint of volume, were registered in sulphate pulps, receipts of unbleached sulphate having risen from 310,659 tons (long ton of 2,240 pounds) in 1932 to 461,980 tons last year and receipts of bleached sulphate from 23,366 tons to 36,622 tons during the same period. Imports of sulphite pulp do not show proportionately as large gains, but they also increased between 25 and 30 per cent, receipts of unbleached sulphite having risen from 508,088 tons to 643,003 tons and of bleached sulphite from 311,046 tons to 400,633 tons. Receipts of mechanical groundwood, amounting to 187,750 tons were 12 per cent in excess of those recorded for 1932.

Imports of pulpwood were also larger last year than in 1932, although not as great an increase was registered here as in the wood pulp field, and the lower prices brought the value of these receipts down 4

per cent. Imports of rags for paper making, on the other hand, nearly doubled and imports of other waste increased in volume by nearly 25 per cent. Total imports of paper base stocks during 1933 were valued at \$65,329,100, of which \$5,362,335 represented 723,208 cords of pulpwood, \$57,399,010, 1,733,744 tons of wood pulp, and \$2,567,755, 123,398 tons of rags and other waste.

## CANADIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS INCREASE

Exports of wood pulp from Canada during the past year reached a total of 608,509 tons (short ton of 2,000 pounds) valued at \$23,354,637, an increase of 35 per cent in volume and 27 per cent in value over 1932. The largest increases occurred in shipments of unbleached sulphate (kraft) pulp and bleached sulphite pulp, exports of the former having risen from 38,351 tons to 59,320 tons and of the latter from 207,711 tons to 295,111 tons. The increase in unbleached sulphite was proportionately less—from 80,219 tons to 100,604 tons, or 25 per cent. In mechanical groundwood the increase was even less, the 1933 shipments having amounted to only 132,152 tons as against 116,229 tons in 1932. The greater part of Canada's wood pulp exports go to the United States.

Newsprint production in Canada during 1933 reached a total of 2,017,004 tons as against 1,907,566 tons in 1932, according to figures recently released by the News Print Service Bureau. The estimated output in Newfoundland is 270,834 tons, a relatively small decrease compared with the 1932 output of 271,804 tons. Exports from Canada for the year totaled 1,838,105 tons as against 1,776,764 tons in 1932, an increase of 3 per cent. About 80 per cent of these shipments go to the United States. Improvement in the Canadian newsprint industry was observable during the last half of the year, and the closing months witnessed a favorable balance between production and shipments.

# AN AUTOMATIC SLAB BARKER

Two Men—Eight Hours—and Thirty-Five Cords of Slabs  
are Barked by the Gruber Machine

Under date of January 2, 1934, there was issued to Joseph Gruber, assignor to International Wood & Sulphite Company, United States Patent No. 1,942,095, covering a wood barking machine. The same machine is patented in Canada under patent No. 333,616.

Ever since the introduction of logs as a form of raw material for pulp and paper manufacture, the removal of bark from the slabs, except at a high cost and loss of wood, has been a problem. As a result of experiments extending over many months, a machine was developed and so satisfactory were the results obtained from the first installation that eight of these have been built and are now in operation.

In the manufacture of lumber from logs, or the breaking down of logs into cants, it is necessary to first square up the logs to remove the bark. This results in the production of a large amount of slabs which are ordinarily burned or wasted. This slab wood contains substantially all of the bark and also contains a large amount of solid wood. The solid wood is suitable for making wood pulp but the bark must first be removed therefrom as

it cannot be used for pulp purposes. The slabs are of various sizes and cross-sectional shape. Many of these are flat and planed on the sawed side and of the natural rounded or segmental shape on the bark side. Others may be of substantially triangular shape and vary in thickness. The thickness of the bark will also vary.

Heretofore the removal of bark has been accomplished by means of hand barkers, either of the disc or planer head type which has resulted in a very high labor cost per unit of material actually barked.

The machine, as now developed, provides a satisfactory means for feeding and supporting slabs of any character at the same time holding the slabs firmly so that their movement through the machine will not be effected by engagement with the barking head, which operates at 3400 R. P. M. The design of the feeding table permits the operator to adjust each slab so that the surface to be barked conforms as nearly as possible to the concave cutterhead, which thus reduces wood losses to a minimum.

The photograph will show the feeding arrangement to consist of a

plurality of sets of driven feed rolls, each set comprising peripherally spiked disc-like members, spaced apart, parallel to the line positioned with relation to the angle of the area to be barked to the barker head, as to remove the bark with the minimum amount of wood loss. Thus the slabs, upon entering either upon or between these lower driven feed rolls, maintain the same relative position throughout the barking process.

The machine is also equipped with upper driven feed rolls to overcome the resistance of the slabs when coming in contact with the high speed barker head.

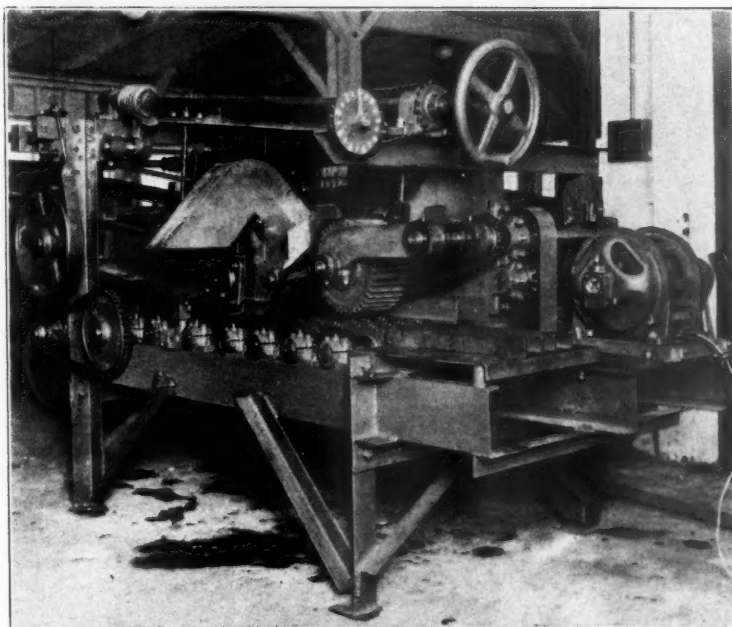
The depth of the cut is regulated by the hand wheel shown on the machine and easily within reach of the operator. The barkerhead is mounted in a heavy "shoe" so that slabs entering the machine first contact this shoe ahead of the barker. This shoe also regulates the depth of cut and is always in the same position with relation to the cutting surface of the barker, through an adjusting mechanism, regardless of the thickness of the flow of slabs through the machine.

The slabs, upon passing through the machine, are "kicked" onto a transfer table through the medium of a spiked roll, revolving at a somewhat greater speed than the feeding rolls. Behind each barker one man inspects each piece of material for defects and a small hand barker is provided for touching up any pieces.

The machines are very rugged and intended for heavy and continuous duty. They are fed in much the same manner as a lathe machine and the material passes through at about the same speed.

Two men, operating one of these machines, can bark 35 cords of slabs per eight-hour day. Compared with the former type of hand barkers, they bring about a very substantial saving in labor, permit of a higher recovery of material and decrease wood losses in the barking process.

The upper and lower feeding mechanism is driven by a 7½-h.p. motor and the cutterhead requires 50 h.p.



The Gruber Barker Used By International Wood & Sulphite Co.



## Spaulding Resumes Operations

Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co., Newberg, Ore., resumed operations January 25 with an order file sufficient to keep it in production for three months. The output, in the form of dry, shredded pulp, is going to Japan, with C. T. Takahashi & Company, of Seattle, acting on behalf of purchasers in Japan. The first shipment of 100 tons was loaded on the General Sherman in Portland on February 6, and from now on it is expected that shipment of from 500 to 600 tons will move forward three times a month.

Sufficient export business is offered the firm to keep it in steady production without making sales in the domestic field. Contracts are so spaced, however, as to permit selling part of the output in the domestic field when the United States market warrants such action. Officers of the company are: President,

J. C. Compton, McMinnville, Ore.; vice president, E. Fred Emery, Portland; secretary-treasurer, O. M. Allison, Portland.

The mill was closed from January 1, 1932, to January 25, 1934. Before reopening the machinery was reconditioned and about \$10,000 was expended in installing a chemi-pulp system. J. B. Wilt, superintendent, has a wide smile on his face now that the machinery is humming once more. Ralph Reid is chemist.

### MCDOWELL CALLS AT COAST MILLS

H. G. McDowell, sales engineer for the Pusey & Jones Corporation, was a visitor at Pacific Coast mills early this month. Arriving in Seattle from Wilmington, Del., on January 23, he called at the plants in Everett, Longview, Hoquiam and around Portland. He then travelled

on south to San Francisco before going east again. This was his first trip out here since 1920.

### JACK JOHNSON RECOVERED

Jack Johnson, paper mill superintendent, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore., returned the first week in February after spending some time in California recovering from the after effects of pneumonia.

### LONGVIEW FIBRE MACHINE NOW OPERATING

The new Beloit machine recently installed by the Longview Fibre Co. was ready to go last month, and is now fully complete and in operation.

### NILS TEREN IN HOSPITAL

Nils Teren of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. recently went to the hospital and was operated on. Last reports were that it was a success and that Mr. Teren was progressing nicely.

### MERGER ENJOINED

(Concluded from page 7)

I finally analyze it from the testimony, but I am not going to prohibit the consolidation on this ground, but on the grounds above outlined."

The judge deemed the Big Four Inn matter of no consequence, the property being without value, and he did not order it reconveyed.

Following the opening statements of counsel on the first day of the trial, filing of the amended complaint was objected to but the court permitted its filing. A motion to dismiss on the grounds that the case was not brought in good faith was denied.

The plaintiffs put Harry H. Fair, San Francisco business man, president of the Soundview company, and former member of Pierce, Fair & Co., investment bankers, on the stand and questioned him concerning the history of the company and its operation. He was repeatedly called to the stand throughout the trial in an effort to prove that the Soundview directors adopted the consolidation plan without complete knowledge, or for purposes of fraud. Before the trial was over, however, Judge Alston had indicated from the bench that there was no evidence of fraud or intentional deception.

Another witness for the plaintiffs was Peter Edlefson of Portland, who testified that he had not exchanged

his syndicate certificate for Soundview stock and that he did not favor the merger.

Walton Moore, retired San Francisco dry goods merchant and director and member of the executive committee of the Federal Reserve Bank testified concerning the careful consideration given the plan by the directors, and of the various proposals for purchase of the plant that had been made.

A. A. Lausman, Portland logging operator, testified that he had never exchanged his units for stock and that he objected to the merger. Other witnesses included L. C. Pappell of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., who gave data on production at the Everett plant, costs per ton, working capital needed, etc. James Fagan, superintendent of the Anacortes mill of the same company, told of his knowledge of the physical condition of the Olympic company's mill. O. M. Sprague testified concerning the costs of maintaining the Hartford & Eastern railroad and its importance in removing timber in the Stillaguamish basin.

C. P. Carruthers, coast partner of Price, Waterhouse & Co., and U. M. Dickey, directors of Soundview and defendants in the suit were also on the stand. Walter A. Starr, another director, San Francisco grain broker, testified concerning his visits to the pulp mills involved and his study of the pulp market, which he

deemed especially good at this time.

The defendants' case was presented through testimony of W. Z. Kerr, attorney in the case, and other of the defendants, Harry Fair, Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Starr, who explained the basis on which they had arranged the merger, the legal advice acted on, the good faith and business judgment of their actions and the advantages of the merger to the Soundview Pulp Co.

Before the final arguments, Judge Alston indicated that he saw no proof of any intent to defraud, and stated that it simmered down to a legal question concerning the right of the Soundview company to dispose of the assets over the objection of the unit holders. His decision was based on the point of law involved in this.

A larger number of exhibits were introduced into evidence, and the transcript of the trial totalled nearly 900 pages. The trial, involving assets totalling more than \$11,000,000, was one of the largest ever before a Washington court, in point of financial interest involved.

W. Z. Kerr, counsel for the Soundview Co., stated after the decision had been handed down, that it was impossible to say as yet whether or not an appeal would be made. Final decision rests with officers of the company in San Francisco. It is anticipated, however, that an appeal will probably be made.

## International TAPPI Convention Plans Progressing

Plans for the 1934 International Convention of TAPPI to be held at Portland, Ore., this fall, are progressing well, according to H. Robert Heuer, general chairman. Mr. Heuer and other leaders in the movement were scheduled to meet with Lawrence Killam, Pacific Section chairman, about February 22, to get the program under way in high gear.

Originally set for the latter part of August, the committee men have since decided to change the dates to September 10, 11, 12 and 13, the trains from the East arriving in Portland on Sunday, September 9. Postponement of two weeks was occasioned by the desire to make sure that the convention was staged at a time when the danger of forest fires would be past.

Chairmen of a number of important committees have been appointed by Chairman Heuer, as follows:

Administration, Walter S. Hodges, Portland.

Publicity, Railroad and Transportation, G. S. Brazeau, Chicago; Ray Smythe, Portland.

Arrangements, John Hassler, Portland.

Program, Raymond S. Hatch, Longview.

Ladies, Mrs. B. T. Larrabee, Longview.

Entertainment, Fred Alsop, Portland.

Golf and Recreation, S. Rasmussen, Portland.

Mill Visits, M. W. Phelps, Camas, Wash.

Reception, H. A. Des Marais, Portland.

Exhibits designed to create interest toward attending the convention on the coast have been put on by the Publicity Committee in the East, at the meeting of the Technical Section of the Canadian Paper and Pulp Association at the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, and at the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association held February 19-22 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Publicity material will also be sent to the various TAPPI sections for use at their meetings during the year up to convention time.

All meetings of the pulp and paper trade organizations during the year will receive such publicity matter, and there will be no lack of in-

formation for everyone in the industry who is eligible to come.

There is a great deal of interest manifest in all parts of the East and in Canada, and the committee in charge of the eastern territory anticipates no difficulty in bringing at least 250 people west for the International Convention.

Pulp and paper trade publications in foreign countries are being advised of the plans, and it is anticipated that some of the technical men from the Scandinavian countries and from Japan will attend the fall gathering.

Details of side trips have not been announced yet, but it is certain that there will be a great deal of interest to both easterners and westerners who attend. Trips will be arranged to show the visitors the woods operations of the Crown Wilmamette Paper Co. at Cathlamet, Wash., and those of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. near Longview. There will also be arranged mill visits to the various pulp and paper mills within striking distance of Portland.

Although plans are still necessarily in somewhat nebulous form, the program is already well under way, and within the next few weeks further very interesting details of the international TAPPI meeting will be available.

### C-Z MEN TO JOIN TAPPI

Decision has been reached by the executive committee of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation to permit any of its managers to become members of the technical associations.

Crown-Zellerbach have for a long time maintained their own mill groups for the extension of technical knowledge among their operating men, and in the past this has been sufficient for their needs. The addition of membership in TAPPI and the superintendents' association to their activities is a result of their desire to cooperate with the industry as a whole in the solving of their mutual problems, and is in recognition of the benefits that will accrue to both the Crown-Zellerbach organization and to the associations.

The recent decision is of particular interest at this time in view of the fact that the International Convention of TAPPI will be held in Portland this fall. It will also be

of significance to the newly organized Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association.

### A. P. & P. A. HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Pulp and paper makers from all parts of the nation headed toward New York City in February to attend the 57th annual convention of the American Paper & Pulp Association and its associate members.

The big gathering took place in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, from February 19 to 23, inclusive. The various groups of industry divisions met in session in separate suites. Every sort of paper product was represented — tissue, bristol board, cellulose wadding, pulp, waterproof paper, writing paper, sulphite paper, and so on down the list.

During the same period the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry held their convention at the same hotel, February 19-22. The annual luncheon was held Thursday, February 22, at which W. W. Pickard, deputy administrator for the NRA in charge of the pulp and paper codes, was the principal speaker.

The Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry held their annual meeting at the hotel February 20. The New York Association of Dealers in Paper Mill Supplies met the following day. The convention of the National Paper Trade Association of the United States held sway at the Waldorf-Astoria February 19-21.

All in all, there were plenty of pulp and paper people on hand during that week in New York.

The National Association of Manufacturers of Pulp and Paper Machinery and Equipment met at luncheon February 21, and was addressed by S. L. Willson, president of the American Paper & Pulp Association, and by John W. O'Leary, president of the Machinery & Allied Products Institute of Chicago.

### F. C. TAYLOR, ORIENTAL AGENT, TOURS U. S.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Taylor, of Kobe, Japan, arrived in the United States in December, planning to return to Japan early in February. Mr. Taylor is the representative in the Orient of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. and the Olympic Forest Products Co. He will visit the New York, Seattle and San Francisco offices of his companies as well as various mills in the Northwest before he returns to Japan.

## Coast Concern Charged With Anti-Trust Act Violation

In a formal complaint the Federal Trade Commission has charged the Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco, large holding company of the paper products industry, with violation of the Clayton anti-trust act.

The commission charged the company with illegal acquiring the Crown Willamette Paper Company, operating mills in Washington, Oregon and California.

In a statement the commission said the Crown Zellerbach Company by its move acquired a dominant position in the industry, particularly as concerns newsprint paper, controlling the manufacture and sale of about 80 per cent of the output of newsprint in the Pacific Coast States.

The complaint charged that competition has been substantially lessened in paper and paper products generally and the interstate sale of paper has been restrained.

The acquisition, as charged, resulted from an agreement March 30, 1928, between representatives of Zellerbach Paper Company, predecessor of Crown Zellerbach, and Crown Willamette. Zellerbach Company agreed to increase its authorized common stock from 1,200,000 shares to 2,000,000 shares the complaint added, and its outstanding common stock from 825,769 shares to 1,000,000 shares by issuing a stock dividend and changing its name to Crown Zellerbach.

The new corporation, says the complaint, was then to issue 1,000,-

000 shares of the theretofore unissued Crown Zellerbach common, share for share, in exchange for the 1,000,000 shares outstanding of Crown Willamette.

Common stock of Zellerbach Corporation and common stock for trust certificates of Crown Willamette were to be exchanged for voting trust certificates of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, it was charged, so that when the transaction was completed all common stock of Crown Zellerbach Corporation would be in the form of voting trust certificates of Crown Zellerbach Corporation under a voting trust and all common stock of Crown Willamette Paper Company would be owned by Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

The agreement, it is charged, was made effective and Crown Zellerbach later acquired all capital stock of other companies and other subsidiaries formerly owned or controlled by Zellerbach and Crown Willamette, respectively.

All of the companies absorbed were in substantial competition with Crown Willamette, the complaint said.

The case will be set for hearing on the Coast at an early date.

M. R. Higgins, chairman of the executive committee of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, said the corporation would make no statement anent the Federal Trade Commission's charge. He said it was a legal matter that would in due course be answered in court by the corporation's counsel.

complaint are: Viscose Rayon Co., du Pont Rayon Co., Inc., Tubize Chatillon Corp., Industrial Rayon Corp., American Glanzstoff Corp., American Enka Corp., Skenandoa Rayon Corp., Delaware Rayon Co., Acme Rayon Corp., and Belamose Corp.

Included as respondents in the case are 22 members of the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., New York, retained by the ten rayon companies, according to the complaint, to assist in maintaining fixed prices of rayon yarn, auditing the books of each company so as to detect variations in price.

The complaint charges that in October, 1931, the ten companies entered into "an agreement, combination, understanding and conspiracy among themselves," to eliminate price competition among themselves.

Pursuant to the agreement, these companies have, according to the commission's complaint, curtailed and limited their production of viscose rayon yarn, thus limiting the supply of that yarn and of rayon cloth and rayon wearing apparel sold in interstate commerce.

Other charges include securing agreements from knitters of viscose rayon yarn purchased from the ten companies, by which the knitters obligate themselves not to sell cloth at prices less than those fixed by the companies, and refusing to sell to knitters who do not agree to the fixed prices, and the cutting off of knitters who did not maintain the fixed prices.

Industrial Rayon Corp. is said to have undertaken the manufacture of knitted rayon cloth so that the other companies who were parties to the agreement, through Industrial Rayon might punish price cutters of knitted rayon cloth by underselling them to take away their customers and thus force them, if they would remain in business, to sell at the fixed prices.

### PAPER AGAIN AT CENTURY OF PROGRESS

The Century of Progress will be reopened in Chicago in June, and paper products will again be represented among the exhibitions. The Paper Foundation, which handled the display last year is again taking charge.

The 1933 exposition saw 1,117,356 visitors at the House of Paper, of which 119,186 actually signed the visitor's register.

Inquiries concerning the 1934 display should be addressed to The Paper Foundation, 2433 South Damen Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### MILL MAY BE BUILT NEAR PRINCE RUPERT

According to Ole Besnier, Vancouver capitalist with extensive interests in timber limits in northwestern British Columbia, eastern interests are negotiating for the establishment of a pulp and paper mill near Prince Rupert.

At first these interests contemplated building a mill in the interior of the province, somewhere along the Skeena River, but the tidewater advantages offered by Prince Rupert have now persuaded them to locate on the coast, if at all.

F. L. Buckley, who has operated logging camps on Queen Charlotte Islands for several years, is one of those who has been carrying on the

negotiations, according to Mr. Besnier.

The proposed newsprint mill at Prince George is still in the air, and there are no new developments. It is probable that if a mill is built at Prince Rupert there will be no mill at Prince George—not for some years, anyway.

### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ISSUES COMPLAINT ON RAYON MAKERS

Charging a combination to fix prices, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against ten companies which manufacture most of the viscose rayon yarn in the United States.

The companies included in the



## Jones Announces New Multibeater

The E. D. Jones & Sons, Co., Pittsfield, Mass., has announced to the paper industry the development of a new type beating engine known as the Multibeater. It has been designed for use in any and every type mill. The physical appearance is similar to that of the standard Hollander except for the use of three bed plates and Cantilever type lighters which give roll adjustment to the true center of the three plates rather than the old vertical method. They claim, however, that through careful designing of other items, they have been able to successfully apply a different principle of beating that heretofore had long been looked upon with skepticism by many paper makers.

The success of their first installation in a rag mill operating no Jordans has been so complete that many older theories of beating have been definitely exploded.

All things such as H. P. consumption, stock temperature, flexibility, fast and proper beating, circulation, mixing, dumping, maintenance, etc., that have been so desirable in beater

performance, have not only been maintained but have in each case been definitely improved.

One installation is a 1600-lb. beater running on all rag stock and is equipped with a 75-h.p. motor.

It has been possible to reduce beating time which formerly took 16 hours in 800-lb. beaters to 10 hours in the 1600-lb. Multibeater with an average horsepower consumption of only 54. With the use of a Jordan, this time could again be greatly reduced.

Circulation has been clocked up to 55 F. P. M. with absolutely no lodgments while the temperature rise was only 45 degrees.

It is also pointed out that while this beater is tackled for high grade ledgers and bonds, the unit is flexible enough for manufacture of blotting. The beater can be used for hydrating or cutting according to method of control used.

Automatic control of beating is another new feature greatly stressed that makes for fast and uniform beating with great saving in labor.

National Recovery Act during the period of the emergency.

"2. Any person desiring to make any such installation shall present application in writing therefor to the Paper Industry Authority and shall supply all information with respect thereto requested by the Paper Industry Authority.

"The Paper Industry Authority shall give notice of such application to the Executive Authority of each Division concerned not less than ten (10) days prior to transmitting such application to the Administrator and in such notice shall specify the date upon which such application will be transmitted.

"The Paper Industry Authority shall transmit such application to the Administrator with its recommendation thereon, together with all information supplied by the applicant and the recommendation made or information supplied by the Executive Authorities concerned.

"The Paper Industry Authority shall, at its request, have the right to be heard before any such application shall be approved by the Administrator."

It would be entirely unjustified to place the future of business development by domestic wood pulp producers in the hands of the code authority. This body is composed of men interested chiefly in the manufacture of paper, some of them in self-contained pulp and paper mills. With all due reverence to their fairness, they are not fitted to exercise unprejudiced control over the independent pulp producers. While it may be argued that they are only empowered to recommend to the Administrator whether a permit for expansion be issued or not, the fact remains that power of restriction need be given only if it is expected to be utilized.

Therefore, unless the Paper Industry Authority intends to limit progress of the independent pulp producing industry, there can be no objection to the exemption of that industrial division from the restriction powers. There is no possibility of over-capacity in domestic pulp production for many years to come.

### ST. HELENS HYPOCHLOROUS ACID PLANT IN OPERATION

The St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co. started up their new bleaching plant early in February. Earl Thompson, Northwest representative of the Great Western Electrochemical Co., was on hand to help get it operating properly. The plant is the Great Western type using the hypochlorous acid bleaching process.

## Code Authority Proposes A Halt on Progress

During 1933 imports of chemical pulp into the United States reached a total of approximately 1,500,000 long tons, the largest imports of pulp ever brought into the country in any one year. Unbleached kraft pulp imports increased 48 per cent over 1932, bleached sulphite pulp 28 per cent and unbleached sulphite 26 per cent.

Yet on February 28 there will be held a hearing in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on a proposed amendment to the NRA code which would place a restriction on the installation of new productive equipment.

With present pulp mills working at capacity, with imports mounting higher than ever before, it is proposed that power be given to a few individuals to prevent American pulp producers from adjusting their production capacity to take advantage of the increasing market and demand. It proposes a penalty on progress completely out of step with the times.

It is true that certain branches of

the paper industry have more capacity than demand, that it would be well to restrict unrestrained expansion in already crowded fields. But by no stretch of the imagination can the application of blanket power of restriction be justified in the chemical pulp division of the industry.

Adoption of the recommendations of the Paper Industry Authority, without exemption for the pulp industry, will only strengthen the hold of foreign producers on our markets at the expense of the western and southern pulp producing areas.

The proposed amendment to the code is as follows:

"1. The installation by a person engaged or intending to engage in this industry of any paper, paper-board or converting machine or pulp digester or grinder except for replacement without substantial increase of productive capacity, is hereby prohibited unless such person shall first secure from the Administrator a certificate that the installation thereof will be consistent with effectuating the policy of the

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of those who sell paper in the western states

+ + + +

## NRA CODE DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE PAPER DISTRIBUTING TRADE

By E. A. BREYMAN

Vice President, Zellerbach Paper Co.

The Code of Fair Competition for the Paper Distributing Trade was approved by President Roosevelt on December 23, 1933, and became effective January 2, 1934.

An organization meeting of the Code Authority was held in New York City between the dates of January 5 and 8. The Code provides that seven-ninths of the Code Authority shall be elected by the Board of Directors of the National Paper Trade Association and two additional members selected by members of the trade who are not members of the association but who assent to the Code and agree to comply with the requirements thereof and to sustain a reasonable share of expenses of its administration.

The seven members elected by the National Paper Trade Association and one member of the trade as member of the Code Authority attended the first meeting. The ninth member will be designated by the National Wholesale Grocers Association.

H. L. Zellerbach, vice president of the National Paper Trade Association, was named as one of the seven members of the Code Authority.

Under the Code, the United States is divided into seven regions for administration purposes. Mr. Zellerbach became ex-officio chairman of the Pacific States Regional Code Committee, which comprises California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Hawaii, Philippine Island and Alaska.

A meeting of those named by the National Code Authority as members of the Pacific Coast Regional

Code Committee was held in San Francisco on January 22 and 23. These members were recommended by members of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association to the National Code Authority which has the sole authority under the Code to name members of the Regional Committees. The members named were as follows:

H. L. Zellerbach, member of the Code Authority, chairman of the Regional Committee.

A. W. Towne, president of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, vice chairman of the Regional Code Committee.

H. S. Bonestell, S. L. Brilliant, C. H. Fricke, W. D. McWaters, O. W. Mielke, T. A. O'Keefe, G. O. Rogers, A. P. Spitko, J. W. Thompson, H. Arthur Dunn, secretary and counsel.

There was a full attendance of all members of the Regional Committee at the San Francisco meeting.

The oath of office was administered to all members and committees were named by the chairman for the administration of the Code.

### Trading Areas Designated

The trading area of the Pacific Coast Region will be administered by the Regional Committee through six sub-committees appointed in the following areas:

1. Seattle-Tacoma Trading Area.
2. Spokane Trading Area.
3. Portland Trading Area.
4. Northern California Trading Area.
5. Southern California Trading Area.
6. Salt Lake Trading Area.

The personnel of these sub-committees was also appointed by the National Code Authority upon recommendation of members of various associations in the sub-trading areas.

Immediately after the conclusion of the San Francisco meeting, members of the Pacific States Regional Code Committee returned to their respective trading areas and the organization of the sub-committees for the trading areas was begun. The trading areas for Southern California, Northern California, Portland and Seattle-Tacoma have already been organized and committees for the Spokane and Salt Lake trading areas are in the process of organization.

The committees in these sub-trading areas derive their authority from the National Code Committee and their acts are subject to review of their Regional Code Committee. All acts of the Regional Committee are in turn subject to review of the National Code Authority and of the Administrator.

Among some of the matters which will be handled by the sub-committees will be the Price Reporting Plan provided in the Code. The Regional Committee for the Pacific Coast has been authorized by the Code Authority to administer a Price Reporting Plan on such article or articles of merchandise as may be specified by the chairman of the Regional Committee. It is expected that sub-committees will immediately request the promulgation to all known members of the trade of an order putting into effect a Price Reporting Plan in each of their respective trading areas. The detail of organization for ad-

ministration of the Price Reporting Plan will be covered in an article in a subsequent issue.

The organization for the administration of the code is as follows:

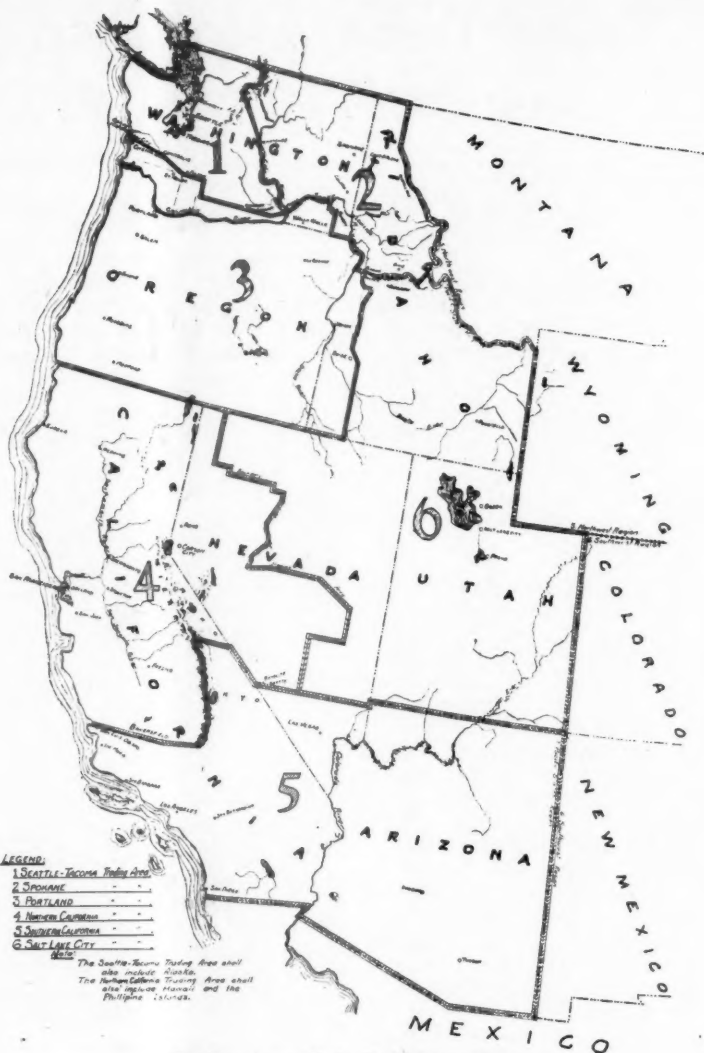
For the government, Deputy Administrator W. W. Pickard operates under Administrator Hugh S. Johnson and President Roosevelt. The National Code Authority consists of S. L. Wellhouse, chairman; A. W. Leslie, vice chairman; H. L. Zellerbach, C. A. Esty, R. S. Bull, T. J. Nagle, O. F. Marquardt, Harry B. Finch, E. G. Kerwin, Arthur H. Chamberlain, secretary, and Javits & Javits, counsel.

Under the National Code Authority are: the Compliance Committee, consisting of the chairman and executive secretary of the Code Authority with ex-officio members of each committee; the Reports Committee with O. F. Marquardt, chairman, E. G. Kerwin and H. L. Zellerbach; the Finance Committee with C. A. Esty, chairman, R. S. Bull and T. J. Nagle; the Trade Customs Committee with E. G. Kerwin, chairman, O. F. Marquardt, C. A. Esty, R. S. Bull and T. J. Nagle.

#### Pacific Regional Committee

Also directly under the National Code Authority are the Regional Committees. The regions and chairmen are: New England Central and Northern New York, C. A. Esty; Southern New York and Middle Atlantic States, O. F. Marquardt; Southern and Southeastern, S. L. Wellhouse; Middle States, R. S. Bull; Northwest, A. W. Leslie; Southwest, E. G. Kerwin; Pacific States Regional Code Committee, H. L. Zellerbach, chairman; A. W. Towne vice chairman; C. H. Fricke, W. D. McWaters, A. P. Spitko, H. S. Bonestell, J. W. Thompson, C. O. Rogers, O. W. Mielke, T. A. O'Keefe, S. L. Brilliant, H. Arthur Dunn, secretary and counsel; H. Arthur Dunn, Jr., assistant secretary and associate counsel.

The Pacific States Regional Code Committee has under it these committees: Compliance Committee, consisting of all members of the Regional Committee, acting as committee of the whole; Finance Committee, O. W. Mielke chairman, S. L. Brilliant, C. H. Fricke; Trade Customs Committee, H. S. Bonestell, chairman, A. W. Towne, A. P. Spitko, W. D. McWaters; Policy Committee, G. O. Rogers, T. A. Spitko; Price Reporting Committee, A. W. Towne, chairman, J. W. Thompson, S. L. Brilliant, C. H. Fricke, W. D. McWaters, T. A. O'Keefe.



Trading Areas of the Pacific Coast Region

Also under the Pacific States Regional Code Committee are the following sub-committees for each trading area: Seattle-Tacoma area, J. W. Thompson, chairman, A. W. Akers, Roy E. Davison, E. E. Embree, C. M. Packer, J. Y. C. Kellogg, secretary; Spokane area, G. O. Rogers chairman, A. G. Mohn, Harvey Trunkey, R. M. Waters, D. M. Woodward, H. M. Hamilton, secretary; Portland area, W. D. McWaters, chairman, Wilford R. Fraser, James W. Murphy, Charles H. Shepard, Clinton L. Shorno, Lloyd S. Smith, Vernon C. Scott, Lawton N. Whitely, secretary; Northern California area, H. S. Bonestell, chairman, C. H. Beckwith, vice chairman, Marcus Alter, Thomas H. Doane, J. A. Gruner, E. R. McQuaid, Rodney C. Pell, Jr., Charles Pritchard, W. B. Reynolds, William

Rothschild Frank C. Stratford, H. Arthur Dunn, secretary, H. Arthur Dunn, Jr., assistant secretary; Southern California area, C. H. Fricke, chairman, F. M. Couch, vice chairman, Sam Abrams, R. E. Banks, Keith Gemmill, K. C. Holland, Donald Ingram T. A. O'Keefe, M. B. Olmsted, J. R. Coffman, secretary; Salt Lake area, A. P. Spitko, chairman, Paul J. Dixon, John E. Jones, Wm. G. Lambert, Heber, Neilson, James Scrowcroft, W. L. Young, O. P. Hasser, secretary.

#### DAVISON ON TRIP TO MEXICO CITY

Roy Davison, president of the Standard Paper Co. of Tacoma, and Mrs. Davison, drove to San Francisco in February and went by train from there on a trip to Mexico City.



## Paper Trade Association Committees Appointed

Arthur W. Towne, president of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, has appointed the following committees to serve for the year 1933-1934

**Program for 1934 Convention:** L. A. Colton, Chairman, Zellerbach Paper Co., 534 Battery St., San Francisco; C. A. Bell, Secretary, 610 Mead Bldg., Portland; J. R. Coffman, Secretary, 307 S. Hill St., Los Angeles; H. M. Hamblen, Secretary, 915 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane; O. P. Hesser, Secretary, 428 S. W. Temple St., Salt Lake City; J. Y. C. Kellogg, Secretary, 828 Central Bldg., Seattle-Tacoma.

**Standardization:** A. W. Towne, Chairman, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, 41 First Street, San Francisco; C. H. Beckwith, Carter, Rice & Co. Corp, 240 Howard St., San Francisco; F. E. Jeffries, Tacoma Paper & Staty. Co., 1733 Jefferson St., Tacoma; W. D. McWaters, Zellerbach Paper Co., 4th and Ankeny Sts., Portland; W. B. Reynolds, General Paper Co., 570 Howard St., San Francisco.

**Membership:** M. B. Olmsted, Chairman, Zellerbach Paper Co., 220 S. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles; F. E. Jeffries, Tacoma Paper & Staty. Co., 1733 Jefferson St., Tacoma; Chas. Pritchard, Bonestell & Co., 118 First St., San Francisco; A. F. Rogers, Spokane Paper & Staty. Co., 425 Havermale St., Spokane; C. L. Shorno, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, East 3rd and Ankeny Sts., Portland; A. P. Spitko, Carpenter Paper Co. of Utah, 331 Rio Grande St., Salt Lake City.

**Finance:** I. Zellerbach, Chairman, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 343 Sansome St., San Francisco; O. W. Mielke, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, 41 First St., San Francisco; T. A. O'Keefe, Pacific Coast Paper Co., 535 Folsom St., San Francisco.

**Committees to Parallel Those of National Paper Trade Assn.**

**Trade Relations (Fine & Wrapping Papers):** None.

**Credit Clearing (Fine & Wrapping Divisions):** None.

**Fine Paper Division — Postal:** None.

**Wrapping Paper Division—Bag:** O. W. Mielke, Chairman, Blake Moffitt & Towne, 41 First St., San Francisco; A. G. Mohn, Zellerbach Paper Co., 510 W. Railroad Ave., Spokane; M. B. Olmsted, Zeller-

bach Paper Co., 220 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles.

**Wrapping Paper, (including Kraft:** M. B. Olmsted, Chairman, Zellerbach Paper Company, 220 S. Los Angeles st., Los Angeles; R. E. Davison, Standard Paper Co., Pacific Ave at 15th St., Tacoma; A. W. Towne, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, 41 First St., San Francisco.



A. W. TOWNE  
President Pacific States Paper Trade Association

**Gummed Tape:** C. H. Fricke, Chairman, Taverner & Fricke, 1461 East 4th St., Los Angeles; Chas. Pritchard, Bonestell & Co., 118 First St., San Francisco; J. W. Thompson, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Atlantic and Utah Sts., Seattle.

**Tissue and Allied Products (including Toilet and Towels):** F. E. Jeffries, Chairman, Tacoma Paper & Staty. Co., 1733 Jefferson Street, Tacoma; Victor E. Hecht, Zellerbach Paper Co., 534 Battery St., San Francisco; M. E. Taverner, Taverner & Fricke, 1461 East 4th St., Los Angeles.

**Twine:** J. W. Thompson, Chairman, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Atlantic and Utah Sts., Seattle; M. B. Olmsted, Zellerbach Paper Co., 220 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles; E. R. McQuaid, Pacific Coast Paper Co., 535 Folsom St., San Francisco.

**Specialties (covering Miscellaneous Lines not included in above):** Victor E. Hecht, chairman, Zellerbach Paper Co., 534 Battery St., San Francisco; R. R. Whiteman, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, 242 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles; A. W. Akers, Zellerbach Paper Co., 1258 First Ave. South, Seattle.

**Survey, Covering Cost Studies and Accounting:** E. A. Breyman, Committee of One, c.o. Zellerbach Paper Co., 534 Battery St., San Francisco.

The same personnel, with additions, has been appointed on committees to parallel those of The National Paper Trade Association, the reason being that in present circumstances it is better to have men already familiar with the subjects acted thereon. As the committee work has not been very heavy, it is felt that this will not place an undue burden on anyone.

### COCHRAN BACK AFTER LONG EASTERN TRIP

A. H. Cochran, San Francisco paper mill representative, returned late in January from a five weeks' eastern trip during which he visited his mills, the George W. Wheelwright Paper at Leominster, Mass., and Dill & Collins, Inc., at Philadelphia. Mr. Cochran says conditions are greatly improved in the east, business being better, in fact, than on the coast.

In Chicago, Mr. Cochran was present at a meeting of the Book Paper Manufacturers' group and there met Lou Murray of the Everett Pulp and Paper Co. of Everett, and A. B. Galloway of the Oregon Pulp and Paper Co. of Salem.

Arnett W. Leslie of Minneapolis, the new president of the National Paper Trade Association, is an old family friend of Mr. Cochran and the latter paid him a visit. Mr. Leslie says he will try to get to the coast for the 1934 convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, May 10 and 11 at Del Monte.

### SWEET REPORTS L. A. BOX BUSINESS BETTER

J. A. Sweet, San Francisco, sales representative of the Pacific Straw Paper and Board Co., was at his firm's mill at Longview during the December floods and says he was glad to get back to sunny California. The Longview mill narrowly escaped being seriously damaged by the floods. Business is looking better among the paper box manufacturers, Mr. Sweet says.

### ZELLERBACH OFFICIALS SAIL FOR NEW YORK

Walter D. McWaters, Portland manager of the Zellerbach Paper Co., accompanied by Mrs. McWaters, recently sailed for New York on the motorship Santa Elena. I. Zellerbach and family also sailed for New York on the same vessel, embarking at San Francisco.

### MORDEN ATTENDS NEW YORK TAPPI

C. W. Morden, of the Morden Machines Co., Portland, left for the East February 11 to be gone about a month. While in the East Mr. Morden will attend the spring meeting of TAPPI.

### NOWELL TO REPRESENT B. M. & T. IN ALASKA

Everett Nowell has been appointed by Blake, Moffitt and Towne, paper manufacturers, to represent them in Alaska, succeeding the late Malcolm S. Wilson, who died suddenly in Seattle during the holidays, according to an announcement by J. W. Thompson, vice president of the company.

### NIPPON PULP SALESMAN VISITS COAST MILL

N. Sato of Osaka, Japan, who has charge of sales of Rayonier pulp for Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha in Japan, arrived in Seattle January 11. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha are agents for the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. in Japan. Mr. Sato is visiting the Seattle and San Francisco offices of his company while in the United States.

He also is spending considerable time at the plant of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. in Shelton and is visiting a number of other pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Sato expected to return to Japan early in February.

### BELL-IRVING TOURING EASTERN SECTION

R. Bell-Irving, assistant general manager of Powell River Co., is now on a sort of roving commission and has been traveling extensively in the interests of the company. A year ago he visited Australia. Recently he returned from a visit to the Hawaiian Islands, and now he is in the eastern United States and Canadian provinces. Although his headquarters are Vancouver, he has spent very little time in the new office fitted out for him after he left the post of mill manager at Powell River, a job now filled by J. Faulkner.

### McMASTER IN TEXAS

A. E. McMaster, general manager of Powell River Co., Vancouver, B. C., has gone to Texas to visit a number of old customers of the big British Columbia mill and make a first-hand study of the trade situation. Powell River Company sells more newsprint in Texas than any other company, chiefly due to intelligent pioneering of that field years ago before competing mills regarded the state as a worthwhile sales outlet.

### RICHARD MAXWELL MARRIED

Richard D. Maxwell of The Tissue Company's plant at Camas, Wn., was married in February to Miss Helen Grieb in the Stanford University Chapel at Palo Alto, Calif. Mrs. Maxwell is a Palo Alto girl and she and her husband attended school there. Mr. Maxwell is a son of D. L. Maxwell, San Francisco, coast representative of The Tissue Company. The newlyweds will reside at Camas.

### COAST PAPER TRADE MEN ATTEND NATIONAL MEET

Arthur W. Towne, San Francisco, president of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, and Harold L. Zellerbach, San Francisco, former coast president and now vice-president of the National Paper Trade Association in charge of wrapping paper, attended the annual convention of the national organization at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, February 19 to 21.

Sidney L. Wellhouse of the National Paper Co. of Atlanta, Ga., has been president of the association for the past year and it was expected he would be succeeded at the New York meeting by Arnett W. Leslie of the John Leslie Paper Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., who has been vice-president in charge of the fine paper division. The national alternates its presidents between the fine and wrapping paper branches, and it is expected that Mr. Zellerbach will be named president at the 1935 convention.

Mr. Towne is coming home by way of Spokane, Seattle and Portland and will visit members of the trade in the northwest and give them a first-hand report on the convention activities.

The American Pulp and Paper Association meeting was held in New York at the same time.

### PAPER TRADE CONVENTION SET FOR MAY 10-11

Thursday and Friday, May 10 and 11, have been named as the dates for the 1934 convention of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association, and Louis A. Colton of the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, is head of the program committee.

For fifteen years the golf tournament staged in connection with the paper trade convention by the paper manufacturers and mill representatives has been handled by Gus Johnson, who recently resigned from the San Francisco representation of the Everett Pulp and Paper Co. Early in February the manufacturers had not yet drawn up their golf committee and there was a report that Mr. Johnson might be asked to once more handle the tournament.

### ABE NEWMAN PASSES

Abraham Lincoln Newman, who was in the Zellerbach service longer even than Izadore Zellerbach, died in San Francisco in January, aged 67. "Abe" Newman was the second employe hired by Anthony Zellerbach after he founded the business in 1876. Several years ago he retired after 40 years' service in the printing paper sales activities of the Zellerbach Paper Co. in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Newman's two sons, Albert and George, are following their father's steps in the printing paper department, Albert being assistant sales manager in his department in San Francisco and George head of the printing paper department in Sacramento. Abe Newman was born in San Francisco and died there.

### ROLLIN AYRES GETS 15-YEAR SERVICE PIN

The 15-year service pin of the Zellerbach Paper Co. came to Rollin C. Ayres, advertising director of the company, on January 2, and it was presented at a ceremony by Harold L. Zellerbach, president of the firm. Mr. Ayres is a past president of the San Francisco Advertising Club, past president of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association, a former vice-president of the Advertising Federation of America, for two years was the western member of the board of directors of the International Direct Mail Advertising Association and was one of the pioneers in the "Truth in Advertising" movement.

## PULP AND PAPER IN OTHER LANDS

The outlook in the Swedish wood pulp industry was somewhat more hopeful at the end of 1933 than at the end of the previous year. About one-half of the output of chemical pulp for 1934 had been placed and such mechanical pulp as was on hand was also in good demand. The situation as regarded stocks on hand was also better than a year ago. Prices still leave much to be desired, and while there have been some increases in recent months this has in some instances been more than offset by the fall in exchange. Developments in the United States market are followed with great interest, inasmuch as about one-half of the Swedish wood pulp exports are taken by this country.

Swedish newsprint production during the month of November totaled 20,511 metric tons as against 20,541 tons in the preceding month and 18,247 tons during November, 1932. Total production for the first eleven months of 1933, therefore, reached 221,435, an increase of 18,896 tons over the corresponding period in 1932.

### Norway

The usual seasonal dullness is apparent in Norway's pulp and paper market. The mechanical groundwood mills are finding it difficult to fulfill their contracts owing to the water shortage. The market for this product is therefore firm so far as sales for delivery during the next few months are concerned. The chemical pulp market is extremely quiet with prices holding firm. Sales to both the American and European markets are extremely slow. The mills making the better grades of printing and writing papers are fairly well provided with orders, but business for the newsprint mills has been disappointing. Not only in the American, but in a number of other markets, and notably in South America, the exchange situation has rendered sales difficult. Trade with some of the European markets is also hampered with tariff and quota restrictions.

### U. S. S. R.

The output of paper in the U. S. S. R. during the third quarter of 1933, is reported to have included

39,571 tons of newsprint. The larger part of the total paper production was put out by the Balakhna paper mill, which produced 22,275 tons. In addition to newsprint, 22,591 tons of other printing papers (68 per cent of plan) and 11,210 tons of writing paper (98.5 per cent of plan) were manufactured. The Balakhna cardboard plant exceeded its plan for the third quarter, having turned out 4,322 tons of boards, or 200 tons more than called for by the plan. (Ton referred to is the metric ton of 2,205 pounds).

Erection of a pulp and paper mill is under way at Novokamsky, U. S. S. R. The new plant is located on the bank of the River Kama, 45 kilometers from Perm and will turn out 105,000 tons of paper and 140,000 tons of chemical pulp annually. When this plant gets into operation the output of paper in the U. S. S. R. will be doubled. The first units ing the third quarter in 1934.

### Japan

Exports of paper and board from Japan during the first ten months of 1933 totaled 95,643 tons, an increase of 42,915 tons compared with the corresponding ten months in 1932 and 11,362 tons more than in 1931. Exports of printing papers, which amounted to 30,584 tons, were slightly larger than during the preceding year but were only about half of the 1931 shipments. Exports of boards also show a decline compared with both 1932 and 1931. Shipments of other classes, however, were sufficient to offset these losses.

Imports of wood pulp into Japan during 1933, according to the first ten months trade returns, exceeded those of the corresponding period in either 1931 or 1932. Receipts during the first ten months of the years mentioned were as follows: 1931, 94,025 short tons; 1932, 98,788 short tons; 1933, 148,132 short tons.

### HOW ONE COMPANY GETS GREATEST VALUE FROM THEIR TRADE PUBLICATIONS

A progressive program followed by the sales department of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. at Parchment, Mich., in making intelligent use of trade publications, is described in a recent letter to Pa-

cific Pulp & Paper Industry from Glenn Stewart, advertising manager of the company. The plan is worthy of the attention and consideration of every pulp and paper manufacturer or selling concern. Mr. Stewart writes:

"Once a week all sales department heads and their assistants, about twenty in number, meet to hear an oral summary of the editorial content and advertisements appearing in some forty or fifty trade publications not only of the paper industry, but chiefly of those industries to whom K. V. P. sells paper.

"The study is based upon the premise that a better knowledge of customers' problems will result in an improved handling of business with them, and may open up new and increased uses for our products. Results are proving this to be true.

"This oral summary requires cover to cover study of some ten to fifteen journals a week and of course involves several hour's work on the part of whoever makes the analysis but is proving eminently worth while. The report is made in rapid and terse style somewhat similar to that of news reporters on the radio. The men take notes of items they are particularly interested in for further study. Interruptions and short discussions are permitted.

"Much of the information is immediately passed along to the salesmen in their territories as added indication that the home office is doing everything it can to keep them informed of all worth-while developments.

"Once a month the head of our Research Department, Dr. G. F. Des Autels, gives a similar summary in layman's language of latest developments in science.

"Instead of permitting the men to ease off on their reading, it is apparently resulting in a closer and more intelligent perusal of the various journals than ever before.

"Pacific Pulp and Paper Industry' always contributes a number of items of interest."

### HAWLEY MEN TRAVELING

John H. Smith, vice president and general manager, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City, Ore., recently attended pulp and paper industry code meetings in Washington, D. C., and also spent some time in New York City looking into paper trade conditions.

Arthur Hosfeldt, sales manager, recently spent some time in California on a sales trip.



## Weyerhaeuser Club Formed

A step forward in the relationship between employees in the industry and those who direct their work has recently been taken by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash., in the formation of an organization known as the "Weyerhaeuser Club".

The group, composed of employees and executives, meets once each week in the evening for an educational session. The purposes of the club are to give the employees a general knowledge of the various departments of the plant and of lumbering, forest products manufacture and sale, and to aid in developing a group spirit of co-operation between employee and employer.

It is also intended to aid young men who want to follow the forest industries to find the work to which they are most suited, to show the possibilities of the industry, and to sponsor special classes in various business subjects.

The first meeting of the year was held January 8, when Capt. J. B. Woods, forester of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., discussed "West Coast Woods". The following week was Loggers' Night, with discussions led by Ed Baker, logging superintendent, Robert Conklin and Lester Calder, logging engineers. Log scaling, grading and rafting was considered at the January 22 meeting, with talks by Clyde Corman, assistant logging superintendent, Wm. Price, boom foreman, and Ned Davis, log scaler. H. E. Morgan, general manager of the lumber mill operations, talked on the Longview plant at the last January meeting.

During February the group had a written review of preceding subjects, spent an evening learning of the various types of mechanical equipment, and other subjects concerning the sawmill. Other sessions are to be devoted to the manufacture of sulphite pulp and other topics in connection with this phase of the Weyerhaeuser operations.

The club is building a first-class reference library, pertaining particularly to lumbering, pulp manufacture and related subjects. It is being maintained in co-operation with the Longview Public Library, receiving the advantage of the library facilities. All important articles since January, 1929, in the trade journals are being filed and listed.

Question boxes are placed at several places around the plant, so that employees may suggest topics of particular interest to them, or submit their queries. A bulletin board is maintained for the posting of club notices and for reviews of current articles and publications.

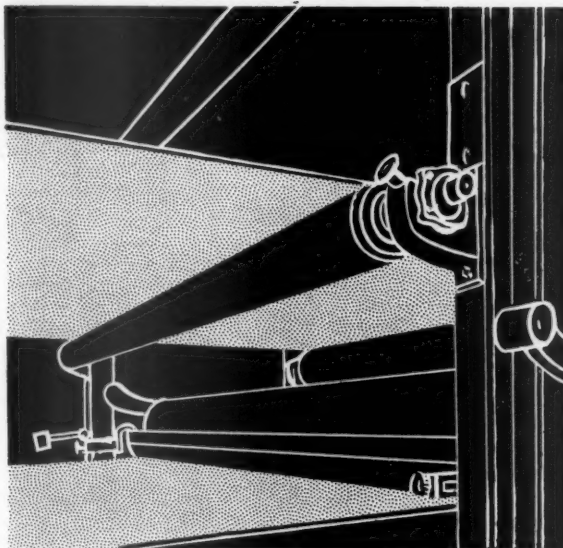
The club recorder is keeping a complete record of every meeting, and each speaker files with him a copy of his talk together with drawings of photos illustrating his subject.

At the end of the program it is planned to publish the record in the form of a "Weyerhaeuser Club Review", together with information on the company's management policy, wood structure and physical properties of wood, developments in Weyerhaeuser research, the sales policy of the company, etc.

A scrap book is also being kept, with news clippings and trade journal articles concerning the club.

Exhibits and displays are being planned as a permanent feature of the recently completed assembly hall and club room.

Ralph Hansen, technical director of the pulp division, is preparing a display showing the manufacture of sulphite pulp, with each material used appearing in its proper proportion.



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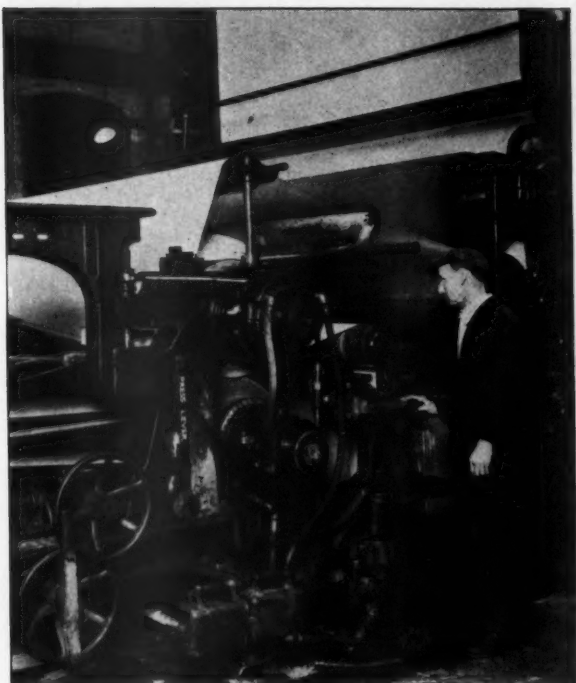
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